

Mitigation Options



















Project Options

- Structural Mitigation Methods
 - HMGP, FMA, PDM, RFC, SRL
 - Project Types
 - Wind
 - Flood
- Planning Projects
 - **HMGP** (7%)
 - FMA
 - PDM
- Initiative Projects
 - HMGP (5%)



Poquoson, September 18, 2003











Mitigation is:

Any sustainable action that reduces risk from natural or human-caused hazards of

- injury to people,
- damage to property, and
- maintains continuity of critical societal functions.













Structural Mitigation

- Wind
- Flood
- Coastal
- Tornado
- Wildfire
- Earthquake













Wind Mitigation Methods



Debris Removal



Strengthen the Roof



Reinforce Gable Ends



Ensure Proper Connections



Protect Openings



Safe Rooms















Protecting from Windborne Debris

- Eliminate Debris Sources
 - Properly anchor and secure manufactured homes
- Protect Openings
 - Especially garage and patio doors or any other large openings with shutters and shields.





PDM





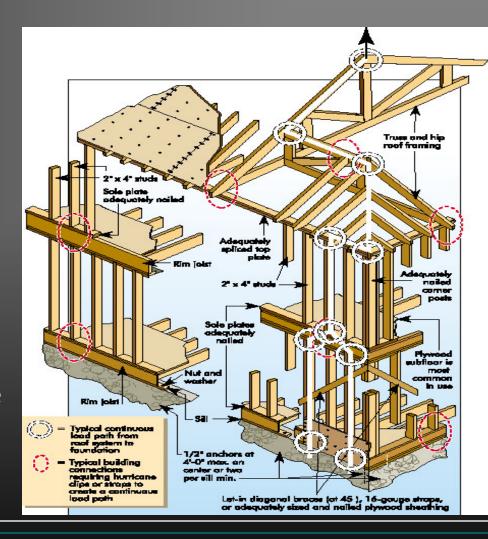




The Continuous Load Path

- Holds the building envelope together
- Transmits wind forces to foundation

Roof connections are essential















Keeping the Roof On

 Proper Sheathing Attachment

 Gable-end Reinforcement

 Continuous Load Path to Ground















Gable-End Bracing

- Failure leads to roof collapse
- Gable end collapse was the most common failure during Hurricane Andrew
- Gable ends can be reinforced



Florida, Ivan 2004













Protecting Openings

The Most Vulnerable Openings

- Double Garage Doors
- Patio Doors
- Windows
- Double Entry Doors

















Hurricane Shutters in Virginia

- Following Bonnie,
 Dennis and Floyd,
 Home Depot stocked
 shutters
- Only four pairs were sold
- Cost-effective method to preserve building envelope

















Safe Rooms and Community Shelters

"A safe place to go. . .

with time to get there"





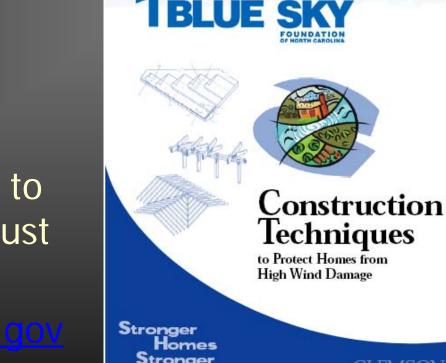






- techniques for up to 140-mph, 3-sec gust wind resistance
- Also on www.fema.gov









Flood Mitigation Methods













Dry Floodproofing
Wet Floodproofing

Infrastructure Protection











Acquistion/Demolition









Bluefield

Chesapeake

After



Elevation



















Isle of Wight County

Poquoson





PDM









Elevation Projects







Franklin Virginia



Franklin City Hall



Elevated on Fill after Floyd





Relocation





















Flood Proofing











Floodproofing can be appropriate for:

- Pre-FIRM structures
- Non-residential buildings
- Structures at/near the landward edge of the Coastal A Zone
- Structures subject to low-level flooding depths of 2 feet or less (short duration)
- Structures where it is not economical to elevate or relocate





PDM PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION









Dry Flood proofing

Making a structure water-tight so that water will not enter the foundation of the building.



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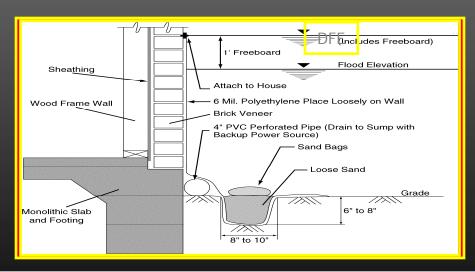


Dry Floodproofing Measures

- Watertight shields for doors and windows
- Reinforcement of walls
- Membranes and other sealants
- Drainage collection systems and sump

pumps

- Check valves
- Anchoring















Examples of "Dry" Flood proofing

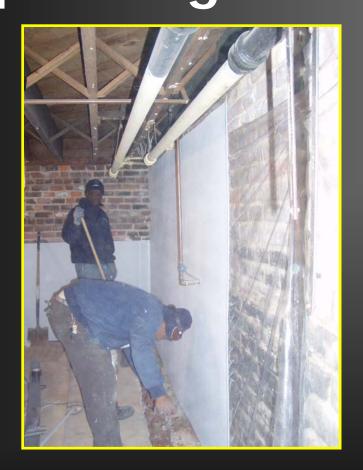




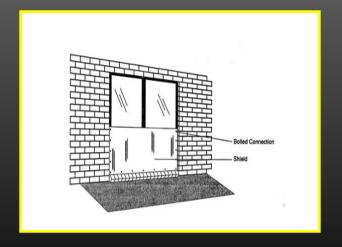














Dry Floodproofing Applications

- PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION
- FLOOD MITIGATION ASSISTANCE
- REPETITIVE FLOOD CLAIMS



HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM

- Short duration flooding
- Low velocity flooding
- Depth less than 3 feet (including 1 foot freeboard)
- NFIP compliant for non-residential structures only
- Masonry block or brick veneer walls (recommended)



Dry Floodproofing Pitfalls

- Active mitigation
- Increases buoyancy
- Increases lateral forces potential
- Potential for total building failure
- Power dependency (sump pump)
- Maintenance requirements –
 application requires a maintenance plan!













PDM









Wet Floodproofing

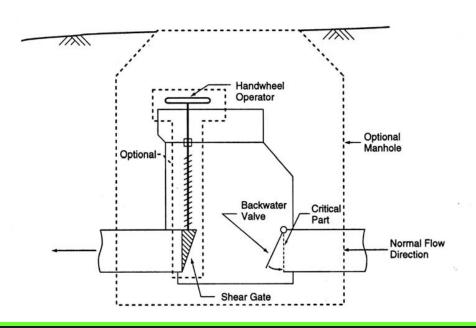




What is "Wet" Flood proofing

Retrofit of a structure to allow entry of rising water through the building.

















Wet Floodproofing Techniques

- Openings
- Flood resistant materials
- Protect equipment (HVAC, electric, fuel, water, wastewater)
 - > Elevate
 - Protect in place
- Modify surfaces for easy cleanup
- Requires Operation & Maintenance

 Plan













Wet Floodproofing Applications









- Short duration flooding
- Low velocity flooding
- Depth less than 3 feet (including 1 foot freeboard)
- NFIP compliant for non-residential structures only



Wet Floodproofing Pitfalls













- Active mitigation
- Potential for damage and clean up remains
- Maintenance requirements













Mitigation Projects

- Must be holistic and address all weaknesses of the building;
- Design concepts, and engineering specifications as complete as possible must be included;
- Make sure the Scope of Work tells the complete story of the structure(s), its purpose and its vulnerabilities.



The Preservation of the Past is an Investment in our Future



THE DARLINGTON
MITIGATION STORY











Darlington WI Downtown Mitigation Project

- Devastation from early 1990's floods
- 10-year progressive mitigation plan
- Preserved downtown business area
- Maintained historic designation

















Downtown Mitigation

- Appropriate use of Special Flood Hazard Area
- Flood-proofed mechanicals







Business Floodproofing















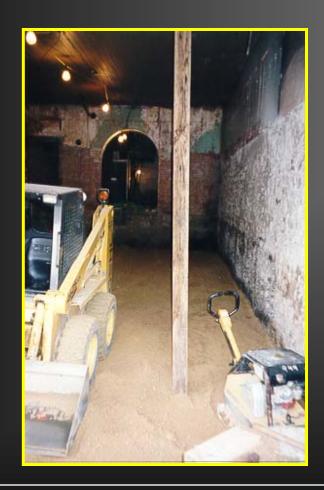


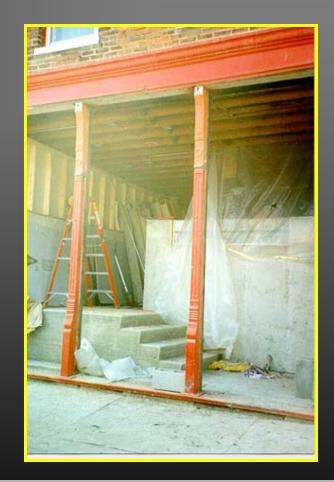


Preservation of Historic Business District



Abandon Basement, Elevate within First Floor





First Floor Entry and Display Area



A Closer Look...



















Interior Elevation & Flood Shields, Reconstruction on Fill



















Utility Flood Proofing





























Infrastructure Protection Techniques

- Backflow prevention
- Watertight manholes
- Upsize drainage structure







PDM PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION









Infrastructure Protection







Infrastructure Flood Proofing





















Multi-hazard Mitigation Methods



Auxiliary Pump Quick Connects



Generator Quick Connects



Standby Generator



Transfer Switch



Anchoring

















Pentagon 9-11 HMGP Projects

Arlington County

- Planning
- Barriers
- Cameras
- Shields









- Substantial Damage
- Zoning & Code Regulations
- Occupancy
- Experienced professionals
- Maintenance
- Level of protection
- Flood insurance











